

Appendix A

Main occupations of respondents before the conflict <i>(in descending order)</i>		
	Frequency	Percent
housewife	63	18.8
student (schools, Universities)	46	13.7
worker	45	13.4
teacher	32	9.6
accountant	16	4.8
engineer	14	4.2
farmer	11	3.3
secretary	10	3.0
seller	10	3.0
medical nurse	9	2.7
cook	7	2.1
seamstress	7	2.1
economist	6	1.8
laboratory assistant	5	1.5
controller	4	1.2
administrator	4	1.2
programmer	3	0.9
cashier	3	0.9
technician	3	0.9
hairdresser	3	0.9
chemist	2	0.6
weaver	2	0.6
dressmaker	2	0.6
telephone operator	2	0.6
head of storehouse	2	0.6
pensioner	2	0.6
human resource specialist	2	0.6
babysitter	1	0.3
baker	1	0.3
barmaid	1	0.3
cleaning lady	1	0.3
company director	1	0.3
constructor	1	0.3
dancer	1	0.3
dentist	1	0.3
elevator specialist	1	0.3
expert on merchandise	1	0.3
medical doctor	1	0.3
office manager	1	0.3
painter	1	0.3
pharmacologist	1	0.3
scientist, astronomy	1	0.3
shoemaker	1	0.3
shop manager	1	0.3
translator	1	0.3
UNDP manager	1	0.3
worked in printing-office	1	0.3
Total	335	100.0

REPORT ON SURVEY FINDINGS: SEXUAL AND GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE AMONG FEMALE REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN ARMENIA

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Table 65: Husband currently lives in the same household		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	195	95.1
no	10	4.9
Total	205	100.0

Table 66: Has children		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	304	77.7
no	87	22.3
Total	391	100.0

Table 67: Was pregnant in the past year		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	17	4.3
no	374	95.7
Total	391	100.0

Table 68: Disability status		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	41	10.5
no	350	89.5
Total	391	100.0

Table 68a: Receiving government assistance for the disability		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	21	51.2
no	20	48.8
Total	41	100.0

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Table 59: Age	Mean	Median
	47.12	48.00
	Min	Max
	18	75

Table 60: Highest level of education obtained			
	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
primary school (4 years)	4	1.0	1.0
incomplete secondary school	10	2.6	3.6
secondary school (8 years)	60	15.3	18.9
secondary school (10 years)	140	35.7	54.6
university, college, technical school	126	32.1	86.7
completed university degree (4 or 5 years)	52	13.3	100.0
advanced graduate university degree	0	0.0	
Total	392	100.0	

Table 61: Employed in any full or part time job and/or self-employment		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	99	25.3
no	292	74.7
Total	391	100.0

Table 62: Income for August 2008 in AMD	Mean	Median
	65,375.22	45,000.00
	Min	Max
	1,700.00	600,000.00

Table 63: Headship of the household		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	130	33.2
no	261	66.8
Total	391	100.0

Table 64: Current marital status		
	Frequency	Percent
Single, never married	79	20.2
Married	205	52.3
Widowed	72	18.4
Divorced	32	8.2
Separated	4	1.0
Total	392	100.0

Table 64a: Year when married	Mean	Median
	1983	1983
	Min	Max
	1938	2008

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Executive Summary

The problem of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is a widespread phenomenon during conflict situations. The UNHCR/Armenia contracted the Turpanjian Center for Policy Analysis at the American University of Armenia to conduct a survey in order to identify sexual and gender-based violence among female refugees and asylum seekers, as well as to understand its forms and prevalence during displacement and after in Armenia.

Seventeen percent of female refugees/asylum seekers have experienced at least one violent act committed by a person outside the family during displacement with one in ten respondents threatened with a weapon, deprived of food, water, or sleep, or detained against her will at least once. In eight out of ten such incidents the offenders were the unknown persons. About 60 percent of the respondents experienced psychological difficulties as a result of the violence and one in three respondents experienced physical injury.

Once relocated in Armenia, about four percent of the females have experienced at least one violent act committed by a person outside the family with initiators being neighbors 40 percent of the time. Four out of five respondents who had experienced violent acts by outside people in Armenia had psychological difficulties and one in four experienced physical injury.

Seventeen percent of the respondents who were married or in a relationship with a boyfriend have experienced at least one incident of psychological, physical, or sexual abuse by their current partners, with seven percent experiencing it daily or weekly. Only one out of four tried to get help in dealing with her partner's violent behavior, and in most cases she sought this help from family members.

The five main reasons given by respondents as the explanation for gender-based violence are drug and alcohol abuse of partners, unwillingness of women to leave the men who abuse them, perpetrators' being mentally ill, unequal power relations between women and men, and poverty.

A third of the female refugees/asylum seekers

had difficulties in finding jobs because of their status and 20 percent had difficulties also in obtaining medical assistance. One in ten respondents agreed that she did not get a job she applied for because she is a refugee and another one in ten stated that her children faced bias from classmates and teachers because of being refugees.

One-third of these women believe that they have difficulties because they do not know Armenian language well. Twenty percent indicated that Armenian society has a negative attitude towards female refugees and asylum seekers and 30 percent believe that female refugees and asylum seekers feel isolated in Armenia.

Just under half of the women agreed that the Armenian government protects the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Armenia. Six of ten think that "international organizations are not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers," seven in ten that "the Armenian government is not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers," and half that "our community head is not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers."

Table 57i: Armenian government protects the rights of refugees and asylum seekers

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	40	10.2	11.7	11.7
agree	120	30.6	35.2	46.9
disagree	95	24.2	27.9	74.8
strongly disagree	86	21.9	25.2	100.0
don't know/can't say	50	12.8	100.0	
refuse	1	0.3		
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.67, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 57j: I feel rejected and ill-treated in Armenian society

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	10	2.6	2.6	2.6
agree	41	10.5	10.6	13.2
disagree	150	38.3	38.8	51.9
strongly disagree	186	47.4	48.1	100.0
don't know/can't say	4	1.0	100.0	
refuse	1	0.3		
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.32, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 58: Means for attitude measures in tables 57a through 57j
(in ascending order)

	Mean	Mode	Median
International organizations are not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers.	1.97	1	2.00
Armenian government is not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers.	2.00	1	2.00
Our community head is not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers.	2.25	1	2.00
Armenian government protects the rights of refugees and asylum seekers.	2.67	2	3.00
I have difficulties because I don't know Armenian language well.	2.95	4	3.00
Female refugees and asylum seekers feel isolated in Armenia.	2.98	4	3.00
Armenian society has a negative attitude towards female refugees and asylum seekers.	3.08	3	3.00
I didn't get a job I applied for because I am a refugee.	3.24	4	3.00
I feel rejected and ill-treated in Armenian society.	3.32	4	3.00
My child faces bias from classmates and teachers because of being a refugee.	3.36	4	4.00

Table 57e: Our community head is not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	107	27.3	30.3	30.3
agree	101	25.8	28.6	58.9
disagree	93	23.7	26.3	85.3
strongly disagree	52	13.3	14.7	100.0
don't know/can't say	38	9.7	100.0	
refuse	1	0.3		
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=2.25, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 57f: Armenian government is not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	128	32.7	36.0	36.0
agree	126	32.1	35.4	71.3
disagree	75	19.1	21.1	92.4
strongly disagree	27	6.9	7.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	35	8.9	100.0	
refuse	1	0.3		
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=2.00, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 57g: International organizations are not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	124	31.6	38.3	38.3
agree	108	27.6	33.3	71.6
disagree	69	17.6	21.3	92.9
strongly disagree	23	5.9	7.1	100.0
don't know/can't say	67	17.1	100.0	
refuse	1	0.3		
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.97, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 57h: Female refugees and asylum seekers feel isolated in Armenia

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	38	9.7	9.9	9.9
agree	72	18.4	18.8	28.6
disagree	133	33.9	34.6	63.3
strongly disagree	141	36.0	36.7	100.0
don't know/can't say	7	1.8	100.0	
refuse	1	0.3		
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=2.98, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Background

Armenia lacks systematic and reliable data on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). There is a need for systematic data collection on the prevalence and forms of sexual and gender-based violence in the country, which would in turn inform the development of meaningful strategies to combat such abuse. The UNHCR/Armenia had indications that instances of SGBV had occurred among refugees and asylum seekers currently residing in Armenia and decided to support a study to determine the nature and quantity of SGBV incidents.

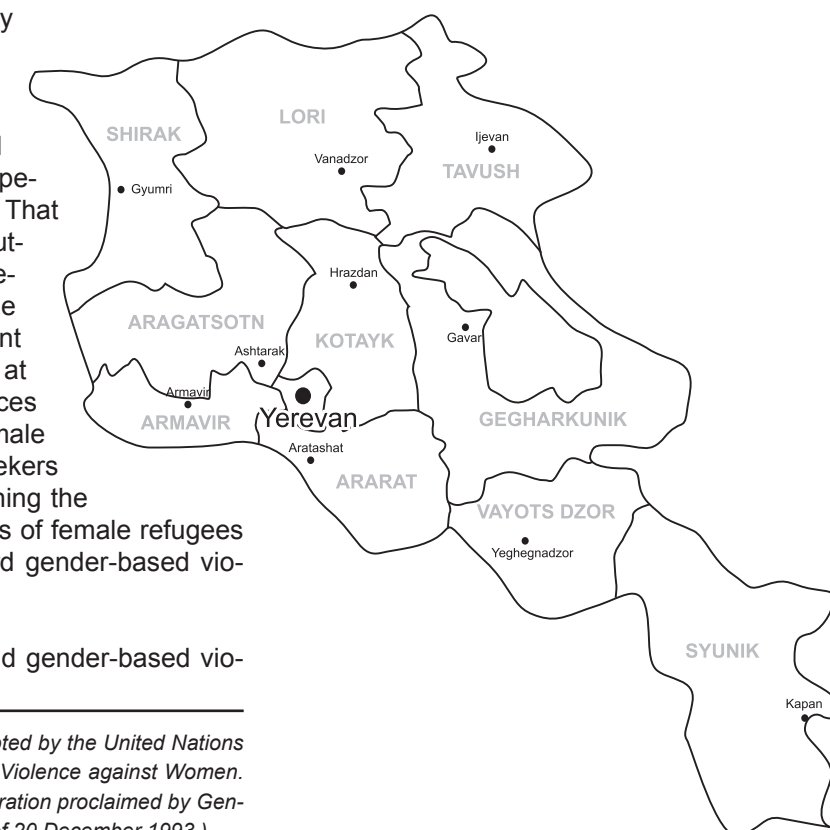
This social issue remains under-reported and poorly studied in Armenia. The UNHCR/Armenia contracted the Turpanjian Center for Policy Analysis (TCPA) at the American University of Armenia (AUA) to conduct a survey in order to document thoroughly SGBV among female refugees and asylum seekers and to understand its forms and prevalence. This survey provides information that will support the development of strategies in partnership with line ministries and civil society aiming to address SGBV issues in a comprehensive manner.

ence used by the UNHCR and implementing partners consists of the following provisions:¹

- it is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex;
- it includes acts that result in physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering;
- women and girls are the main victims.

The definition encompasses physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring "in the family," "within the general community," and "perpetrated by the state or institutions."

The purpose of this survey is to identify sexual and gender-based violence among female refugees and asylum seekers, as well as to understand its forms, peculiarities and prevalence: That is, incidents of SGBV by outside people during displacement, by outside people in Armenia and by current partners. It is also aimed at revealing forced experiences and problems faced by female refugees and asylum seekers in Armenia and in establishing the understanding and attitudes of female refugees and asylum seekers toward gender-based violence.



The definition of sexual and gender-based violence

¹ It is based on the definition adopted by the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. (See Articles 1 and 2 of the Declaration proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993.)

Methodology

In order to create a representative sample of female refugees and asylum seekers in Armenia between the ages of 18 and 75, the UNHCR/Armenia was contacted for its database of female refugees and asylum seekers in Armenia. This database included refugees and asylum seekers from both Azerbaijan and Iraq.

The target population amounts to 2,024 female refugees and asylum seekers between the ages of 18 to 75, with the following distribution: 1,775 refugees from Azerbaijan, 246 refugees from Iraq and three asylum seekers from Iraq. The five marzes with the most numbers of refugees and asylum seekers are Yerevan, Ararat, Kotayk, Syunik, and Tavush.

In order to reach a confidence level of 95 percent, the target sample size was 334. As revealed in a pretest, many women in the database were no longer living at the addresses listed and, therefore, TCPA performed an additional pretest of the sample and checked the whereabouts of some 150 rural females from four different marzes in order to determine the optimal over-sampling rate. Phone calls to Village Heads showed that the list of female refugees and asylum seekers has about a 30 percent error rate.

As a result, over-sampling by about 30 percent was employed and a total of 500 females were selected throughout Armenia in order to meet the minimum target of 334. The sample was created utilizing systematic random sampling of all females in the database. Of these 500 sampled females, 442 were refugees from Azerbaijan, 57 were refugees from Iraq, and one was an asylum seeker from Iraq.

Heads of all villages included in the sample were contacted beforehand to determine whether the sampled female refugees and asylum seekers live in these villages currently.

TCPA designed custom measures and an original questionnaire based on the information needs of the UNHCR/Armenia. A search was made by TCPA for appropriate surveys on sexual and gender-based violence among refugee populations in other countries that could provide

reliable and valid indicators.² A pretest was conducted of all measures and adjustments were made accordingly.

A total of 392 face-to-face interviews were conducted from September 26 through October 12, 2008. Of these 392 respondents, 355 were from Azerbaijan and 37 were from Iraq. See Tables 1, 2, and 3 for the number of interviews conducted by marz and urban versus rural sampling populations. Where needed, qualitative data were recorded and all data were input in SPSS for analysis.

TCPA interviewers were not able to find 77 sampled females at the addresses registered in the database. According to information obtained by TCPA, 22 percent of these 77 sampled females were currently living in another city or village and 19 percent had wrong addresses registered in the database. The whereabouts of another 19 percent were not known to anyone. Eighteen percent were out of the country. The refusal rate is four percent.

The interviews were conducted in the language the respondents themselves preferred. In addition to the Armenian version of the questionnaire, Russian and English versions were prepared and used as needed.

The respondents were informed that the anonymity of responses would be guaranteed. Additionally, at the beginning of the interviews the questionnaires were shown to the respondents in order to assure them that their names or addresses were nowhere registered.

Interviewers also recorded whether they conducted the interviews in the presence of other people. Sixty-four percent of the interviews were conducted when no one else was present. Eight

² See *Reproductive Health Response in Conflict (RHRC) Consortium (2004) "Gender-based Violence Tools Manual: for Assessment, Program Design, Monitoring and Evaluation in Conflict-affected Settings."* New York, NY: RHRC Consortium.

Table 57a: I didn't get a job I applied for because I am a refugee

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	27	6.9	7.5	7.5
agree	23	5.9	6.4	13.9
disagree	145	37.0	40.3	54.2
strongly disagree	165	42.1	45.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	32	8.2	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.24, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 57b: I have difficulties because I don't know Armenian language well

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	53	13.5	13.7	13.7
agree	54	13.8	13.9	27.6
disagree	140	35.7	36.1	63.7
strongly disagree	141	36.0	36.3	100.0
don't know/can't say	3	0.8	100.0	
refuse	1	0.3		
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=2.95, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 57c: My child faces bias from classmates and teachers because of being a refugee

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	10	2.6	3.1	3.1
agree	27	6.9	8.3	11.4
disagree	124	31.6	38.2	49.5
strongly disagree	164	41.8	50.5	100.0
don't know/can't say	66	16.8	100.0	
refuse	1	0.3		
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.36, Median=4.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 57d: Armenian society has a negative attitude towards female refugees and asylum seekers

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	26	6.6	6.9	6.9
agree	57	14.5	15.1	22.0
disagree	153	39.0	40.6	62.6
strongly disagree	141	36.0	37.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	14	3.6	100.0	
refuse	1	0.3		
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=3, Mean=3.08, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 55h: I have difficulties in getting a job because I am a refugee

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	49	12.5	13.2	13.2
agree	57	14.5	15.3	28.5
disagree	110	28.1	29.6	58.1
strongly disagree	156	39.8	41.9	100.0
don't know/can't say	20	5.1	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.00, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 55i: I have difficulties in renewing my and family's refugee card because I am a refugee

	Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative
strongly agree	12	3.1	3.2	3.2
agree	26	6.6	7.0	10.2
disagree	143	36.5	38.5	48.8
strongly disagree	190	48.5	51.2	100.0
don't know/can't say	21	5.4	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.38, Median=4.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 55j: I have difficulties in getting Armenian citizenship because I am a refugee

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	11	2.8	3.1	3.1
agree	22	5.6	6.2	9.3
disagree	129	32.9	36.3	45.6
strongly disagree	193	49.2	54.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	37	9.4	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.42, Median=4.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 56: Means for attitude measures in tables 55a through 55j (in ascending order)

	Mean	Mode	Median
I have difficulties in getting a job because I am a refugee.	3.00	4	3.00
I have difficulties in getting general medical care because I am a refugee.	3.20	4	3.00
I have difficulties in getting legal aid because I am a refugee.	3.32	4	4.00
I have difficulties in getting food because I am a refugee.	3.36	4	3.00
I have difficulties in renewing my and family's refugee card because I am a refugee.	3.38	4	4.00
I have difficulties in getting education because I am a refugee.	3.40	4	4.00
I have difficulties in getting psychological assistance because I am a refugee.	3.42	4	4.00
I have difficulties in getting Armenian citizenship because I am a refugee.	3.42	4	4.00
I have difficulties in getting help from the police because I am a refugee.	3.45	4	4.00
I have difficulties in getting supplies for birth control because I am a refugee.	3.52	4	4.00

percent of the interviews were conducted in the presence of husbands or boyfriends. During about 12 percent of the interviews other adult household members were present, while throughout nine percent children were present.

TCPA employed both face-to-face interviews and self-administered responses to questions in the collection of data for this survey. During the interviews respondents were given a set of self-administered cards and were asked to fill them out on their own. These self-administered cards included lists of specific acts of violence and abuse, and for each specific act respondents were asked to check the frequency of each act.

TCPA has successfully used this method in other studies examining sensitive matters and, as expected, it proved successful again in this survey. The self-administered cards revealed incidents of violence that respondents may have been uncomfortable revealing orally. In addition, there were some cases when interviews could not be conducted in private and the self-administered cards circumvented reporting problems in such cases.

At the completion of interviews, participants in the survey were provided with an information leaflet about sexual and gender-based violence and the hot line telephone number.

Findings

This section summarizes the survey findings and is divided into eight sections: refugee experience, sexual and gender-based violence during displacement, post-conflict sexual and gender-based violence in Armenia, extent of domestic violence, attitudes toward domestic violence in Armenia, levels of understanding about causes of gender-based violence, forced experiences of female refugees and asylum seekers, and problems faced by female refugees and asylum seekers in Armenia.

The mean age of respondents was 47 years (see Table 59). About 55 percent of the respondents had completed 10 years secondary school, and another 45 percent had attended or graduated from a university, college, or technical school³ (see Table 60). Twenty-five percent of the respondents were employed in a full or part time job, including self-employment (see Table 61). Respondents were asked for the total household income for the previous month⁴, and the reported amount ranged from 1,700 to 600,000 AMD with the average amount by household at 65,375 AMD (see Table 62).⁵

Across the board, Yerevan residents are more educated and have higher household incomes

than residents of cities other than Yerevan. The same holds true for urban versus rural residents.

Thirty-three percent of the respondents were the heads⁶ of their households (see Table 63).

Fifty-two percent of the respondents were married, while 20 percent were never married, and 18 percent were widowed. Eight percent were divorced (see Table 64). Of the 205 married women, the mean number of years of being married was 25 (see Table 64a).

Ninety-five percent of the married respondents reported that their husbands lived with them in

³ In order to look for statistically significant differences based on education, this measure was recoded into two categories: with college degrees and with no college degree (secondary education or less).

⁴ Including all salaries, self-employment, and all other sources of income, including pensions and assistance from friends

and family and any government assistance, in August 2008

⁵ The average exchange rate for August 2008 was 302 AMD = US\$1.00.

⁶ Defined as persons responsible for making all the primary decisions for households

the same household (see Table 65). Husbands currently not residing in the same households have been absent for about five years, on average.

About 78 percent of the respondents have children (see Table 66), and the reported range of their ages was one month to 57 years with the average age at about 25 years. Four percent of the respondents were pregnant in the past year (see Table 67).

About 11 percent of the respondents were disabled, and 51 percent of the disabled reported receiving government assistance for the disability (see Tables 68 and 68a).

Statistical tests were run to determine if there are differences between respondents from urban and rural areas, Yerevan and other cities outside Yerevan in the ten marzes, and for differences based on age, employment, income, education, and disability status. Where statistically significant findings exist they are included in this analysis section.

REFUGEE EXPERIENCE

Several measures were asked to understand the life of female refugees and asylum seekers before the conflict. These questions were asked of all respondents who fled the conflict in Iraq, irrespective of their age. However, respondents who fled the conflict in Azerbaijan were asked about their past experiences only if they were 30 years and older at the time of the interview in order to make sure that they were at least 10 years old when they were forced to be displaced.

As a result, only about 86 percent (n=335) of all 392 respondents were asked questions about their experiences as refugees and asylum seekers.

LIFE BEFORE THE CONFLICT

Seventy-three percent of these 335 respondents were born in Azerbaijan, 11 percent in Iraq, about eight percent in Armenia, and another eight percent in Nagorno-Karabagh (see Table 4).

Seventy-six percent of these respondents lived in cities before the conflict, about six percent lived in towns, and about 18 percent lived in villages (see Table 5).

About 19 percent of the respondents were housewives before the conflict, while nearly 14 percent were students. The other three occupations that the respondents had before the con-

flict are working in factories (13 percent), teaching (10 percent), and accounting (five percent). (See Appendix A for the list of all occupations mentioned.)

FLIGHT FROM THE CONFLICT

Seventy-two percent of the refugee respondents from Azerbaijan left their homes as a result of the conflict in 1988 and about 20 percent left in 1989.

Thirty-five percent of the refugee respondents from Iraq fled the conflict in 2006, about 19 percent in 2004, and nearly 14 percent in 2007.

When asked about the itinerary used when leaving Azerbaijan or Iraq, the respondents reported coming from the country of conflict to Armenia either directly, or indirectly -- through other cities and villages in the country of conflict and Armenia, -- or through a transit country. Thirty-six percent of the refugee respondents from Azerbaijan (n=108) and about 11 percent of the refugee respondents from Iraq (n=4) came directly from their place of residence in the country of conflict to their current place of residence in Armenia. (See Tables 6a and 6b.)

The majority of respondents from Azerbaijan who came directly to their current place of residence in Armenia (42 percent) used airplanes when fleeing the conflict, followed by trains (25 percent), cars (19 percent), and trucks (seven percent; see Table 7a). Half of the respondents from Iraq who came directly to their current place of residence in Armenia used airplanes during flight from the conflict, while another half used cars (see Table 7b).

About 49 percent of the respondents from Azerbaijan (n=145) came indirectly to their current place of residence in Armenia; they had either fled the conflict through another city or village in Azerbaijan or had arrived in another city or village in Armenia before coming to their current place of residence (see Table 6a). A little more than half of these respondents (53 percent) used cars, followed by airplanes (26 percent) and buses (nine percent). (See Table 8a for a list of all means of transportation used.) Only one respondent from Iraq came to her current place of residence in Armenia through other locations in both Iraq and Armenia, and she used an airplane, bus and car for arriving in Armenia. (See Tables 6b and 8b.)

Fifteen percent of the respondents from Azerbaijan (n=45) and about 87 percent of the respondents from Iraq (n=32) came to Armenia through

Table 55d: I have difficulties in getting food because I am a refugee

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	10	2.6	2.6	2.6
agree	32	8.2	8.2	10.8
disagree	155	39.5	39.8	50.6
strongly disagree	192	49.0	49.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	3	0.8	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.36, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 55e: I have difficulties in getting legal aid because I am a refugee

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	23	5.9	6.5	6.5
agree	22	5.6	6.2	12.6
disagree	130	33.2	36.5	49.2
strongly disagree	181	46.2	50.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	36	9.2	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.32, Median=4.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 55f: I have difficulties in getting psychological assistance because I am a refugee

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	11	2.8	3.2	3.2
agree	16	4.1	4.6	7.8
disagree	134	34.2	38.7	46.5
strongly disagree	185	47.2	53.5	100.0
don't know/can't say	46	11.7	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.42, Median=4.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 55g: I have difficulties in getting education because I am a refugee

	Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative
strongly agree	11	2.8	3.1	3.1
agree	25	6.4	7.0	10.1
disagree	131	33.4	36.7	46.8
strongly disagree	190	48.5	53.2	100.0
don't know/can't say	35	8.9	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.40, Median=4.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 52a: Explanations provided in case of abandonment	
Family problems/doesn't want to give more explanations	1
I had to send my child to my parents because of the conflict with my ex-husband	1
I sent my children with grandmother to Kapan in 1988 for 3-4 months, before I came to Armenia	1
In 1996 I sent my elder daughter to Essentuki to grandparents because of financial problems	1
I was divorced from my husband and I had to leave my daughter	1
Three children were in orphanage in Minvodi for 5 years by mistake of the Russian government	1

Table 53: Felt so unhappy that has thought about committing suicide, over the past		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	29	7.4
no	363	92.6
Total	392	100.0

Table 54: How often has thought about committing suicide, over the past few weeks		
	Frequency	Percent
daily	13	44.8
weekly	16	55.2
Total	29	100.0

Table 55a: I have difficulties in getting general medical care because I am a refugee				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	27	6.9	7.1	7.1
agree	40	10.2	10.6	17.7
disagree	141	36.0	37.3	55.0
strongly disagree	170	43.4	45.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	14	3.6	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.20, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 55b: I have difficulties in getting supplies for birth control because I am a refugee				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	5	1.3	1.5	1.5
agree	8	2.0	2.5	4.0
disagree	125	31.9	38.3	42.3
strongly disagree	188	48.0	57.7	100.0
don't know/can't say	66	16.8	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.52, Median=4.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 55c: I have difficulties in getting help from the police because I am a refugee				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative
strongly agree	7	1.8	2.0	2.0
agree	13	3.3	3.7	5.6
disagree	148	37.8	41.6	47.2
strongly disagree	188	48.0	52.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	36	9.2	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.45, Median=4.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

transit countries. (See Tables 6a and 6b.) In addition, of these 45 respondents from Azerbaijan, four changed two countries of transit before settling in Armenia. About 37 percent of the respondents from Azerbaijan who arrived in Armenia through transit countries used trains from the moment they fled the conflict until the time they came to Armenia through a transit country, followed by airplanes (35 percent), and cars (18 percent; see Table 9a).

A little more than half of the respondents from Iraq who came to Armenia through transit countries (52 percent) used airplanes, followed by cars (29 percent), and buses (20 percent; see Table 9c).

The majority of respondents who were displaced from Azerbaijan arrived in Armenia through Russia (59 percent) or Georgia (29 percent). Most respondents who fled the conflict in Iraq (91 percent) passed through Syria in order to get to Armenia. (See Table 9b and Table 9d for lists of all countries of transit.)

When asked about the locations in Armenia at which the respondents first arrived, about 75 percent of the displaced respondents indicated Yerevan, followed by cities and villages in Syunik, Tavush, Gegharkunik, and Kotayk marzes. (See Table 10 for all locations in Armenia at which the respondents first arrived.)

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE DURING DISPLACEMENT

In order to determine the extent of sexual and gender-based violence among female refugees and asylum seekers, the respondents were given three self-administered cards during the face-to-face interviews and were asked to fill them out on their own.

The first self-administered card included measures aimed at determining whether or not respondents had been subjected to different acts of violence during the time period they had fled the conflict -- from country of origin to country of asylum. The question asked about acts committed by persons outside of their families, such as soldiers, police, and border control guards that could have happened in places such as on the road, in a refugee camp, or in another city or village.

Measures of the first self-completion card were asked of respondents who fled the conflict in Azerbaijan only if they were 30 years and older at

the time of the interview, or at least 10 years old when fleeing the conflict in Azerbaijan. All refugees and asylum seekers between the ages of 18 and 75 who escaped from Iraq were included in this part of the survey.

Seventeen percent (n=57) of all these respondents have experienced at least one violent act committed by a person outside the family during displacement.⁷ (See Tables 11 and 11a.) Four percent of all these respondents reported experiencing at least one such act daily or weekly during displacement.

Seventeen percent of the respondents from Azerbaijan and about 14 percent of the respondents from Iraq reported experiencing at least one violent act committed by a person outside the family during displacement. Only the respondents from Azerbaijan (five percent) have experienced it daily or weekly.

Nine percent of the respondents indicated that when fleeing the conflict they had been threatened with a weapon of any kind at least once, with about two percent saying daily or weekly. Eight percent of the respondents reported that they had been deprived of food, water, or sleep at least one time, with three percent being deprived daily or weekly. Seven percent of the respondents claimed that when escaping the conflict they had been detained against their will at least once, with about one percent experiencing it daily or weekly.

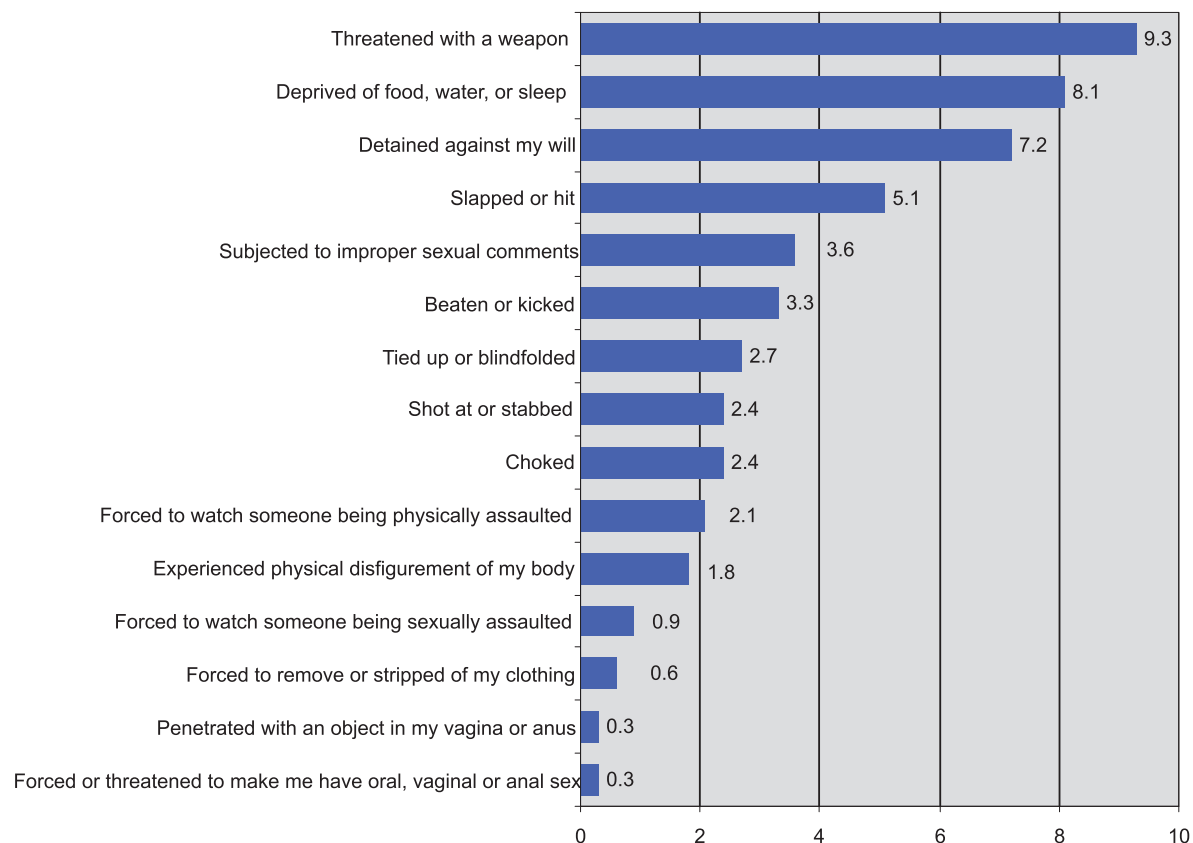
During flight from the conflict, five percent of the respondents reported having been slapped or hit at least once, and about four percent were subjected to improper sexual comments at least once. Figure A displays the cumulative percentages for outside violent acts occurring at least once during displacement.

If anything except "never" was checked in the self-administered card listing violent acts during flight from the conflict, the respondents were asked several additional questions to determine who were the perpetrators of such violence, whether or not the respondents had experienced injuries as result of mistreatment, and, if experienced, whether or not they had sought medical care for their injuries.

About 83 percent of the respondents who experienced at least one of the violent acts by persons outside the family during displacement re-

⁷ Displacement refers to the coerced movement of a person or persons away from their home or home region, and is used interchangeably with the terms "forced migration," or "forced displacement."

Figure A: Percentage for outside violent acts during displacement



ported that they could not identify the offenders and about seven percent said that soldiers were the perpetrators (see Table 12). Only the respondents from Azerbaijan indicated the soldiers as offenders.

About 60 percent of the respondents who reported experiencing at least one of the listed violent acts by outside people during displacement had as a result psychological difficulties, followed by bruises, scrapes, welts (26 percent), deep wounds or cuts (18 percent), loss of consciousness (16 percent), and dislocations (12 percent). (See Tables 13 and 13a.) In total, about 32 percent of the abused respondents have experienced any kind of physical injuries.

About 21 percent of the respondents who had injuries as result of mistreatment sought medical assistance (see Table 14). About 26 percent of the respondents who did not turn to a doctor or hospital explained that they did not seek medical care because they believed it was not a serious problem. Nineteen percent had no one to apply to for help. Sixteen percent did not know where to apply. About 13 percent did not believe that anyone could help. About ten percent did not have time to seek medical assistance. (See Table 15.)

POST-CONFLICT SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN ARMENIA

The second self-administered card asked about the forms of physical and sexual violence that female refugees and asylum seekers had experienced in Armenia from the time they arrived in Armenia until the present. It referred to acts by people who are not family members such as members of the police, military, humanitarian community, or neighbors and other people.

About four percent (n=14) of the respondents have experienced at least one of the listed violent acts outside the family in Armenia from the time they arrived until present. (See Tables 16 and 16a.) Only one respondent reported having experienced at least one such act daily or weekly.

Figure B displays the cumulative percentages for violent acts committed at least once by persons outside of the respondents' families in Armenia.

About two percent of the respondents indicated being detained against their will by outside people in Armenia at least once. Another two percent of the respondents reported that they had been subjected to improper sexual comments at

Table 45: "Forced" by others to have an abortion

	Frequency	Percent
yes	6	1.5
no	386	98.5
Total	392	100.0

Table 46: "Forced" by circumstances to have an abortion

	Frequency	Percent
yes	79	20.2
no	312	79.6
refuse	1	0.3
Total	392	100.0

Table 47: Circumstances, by which the respondent was "forced" to have an abortion

	Frequency	Percent
financial problems, cannot afford to have one more child	24	30.4
just doesn't want to have children any more	23	29.1
bad housing conditions/lack of housing	9	11.4
other children are too young	8	10.1
age-related problems of the respondent	3	3.8
health problems of the respondent	3	3.8
health problems of another child	2	2.5
war	2	2.5
other	5	6.3
Total	79	100.0

Table 48: Ever been forced to leave Armenia

	Frequency	Percent
Yes, I was forced to leave Armenia	2	0.5
No, I was not forced, I went of my own free will	54	13.8
I never left Armenia	336	85.7
Total	392	100.0

Table 49: Engagement in any type of exploitation abroad

	Frequency	Percent
yes	0	0.0
no	56	100.0
Total	56	100.0

Table 50: Ever been forced into prostitution inside or outside Armenia

	Frequency	Percent
yes	0	0.0
no	390	99.5
refuse	2	0.5
Total	392	100.0

Table 51: Ever been tricked into prostitution after being offered a legitimate job

	Frequency	Percent
yes	0	0.0
no	391	99.7
refuse	1	0.3
Total	392	100.0

Table 52: Abandonment of one of the children for any amount of time

	Frequency	Percent
yes	6	1.5
no	385	98.5
Total	391	100.0

Table 41: The root cause of violence lies in unequal power relations between women and men

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	98	25.0	27.8	27.8
agree	164	41.8	46.6	74.4
disagree	64	16.3	18.2	92.6
strongly disagree	26	6.6	7.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	40	10.2	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.05, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 42: Means for attitude measures in tables 41a through 41l (in ascending order)

	Mean	Mode	Median
Drug and alcohol problems are the primary causes of domestic violence.	1.56	1	1.00
Domestic violence continues because most women will not leave the men who abuse them at home.	1.97	2	2.00
The perpetrators of violence are mainly mentally ill men.	1.97	2	2.00
Poverty increases the likelihood of domestic violence.	2.05	2	2.00
The root cause of violence lies in unequal power relations between women and men.	2.05	2	2.00
War leads to attacks and abuse of women.	2.12	2	2.00
Sudden financial problems or job loss are causes of domestic violence.	2.12	2	2.00
Domestic violence exists because police won't stop it.	2.23	2	2.00
An abuser's lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse.	2.23	2	2.00
Abuse outside the home continues because women do not report it to authorities.	2.24	2	2.00
A victim's lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse.	2.37	2	2.00
Violence against women is a natural expression of male sexual urges.	2.67	2	3.00

(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 43: How spouses choose each other

	Frequency	Percent
both chose	201	64.2
husband chose	70	22.4
husband's family chose	24	7.7
respondent's other relatives chose	6	1.9
respondent chose	5	1.6
respondent's family chose	3	1.0
other	2	0.6
refuse	2	0.6
Total	313	100.0

Table 44: Respondent was asked whether she wanted to marry the husband

	Frequency	Percent
yes	270	86.3
no	41	13.1
refuse	2	0.6
Total	313	100.0

least once. One percent of the respondents was slapped and hit at least one time by people outside of their families in Armenia.

If anything except "never" was checked in the self-administered card listing violent acts, respondents were asked several additional questions to determine who were the perpetrators of such violence, whether or not the respondents had told someone about what happened during this experience, whether or not they had experienced injuries as result of mistreatment, and, if yes, whether or not they had sought medical care for their injuries.

About 44 percent of the respondents who experienced at least one of the violent acts and abuse by persons outside the family indicated that their neighbors were the offenders with 25 percent reporting that they did not know the persons who had been violent toward them (see Table 17). These incidents were mainly cases in which neighbors insulted or swore at the respondents.

Only about 29 percent of the respondents who experienced at least one of the listed acts by people outside of their families told someone about what had happened during this experience (see Table 18). They applied to family members, friends, and police as well as presented letters to government officials and to the UN in Armenia.

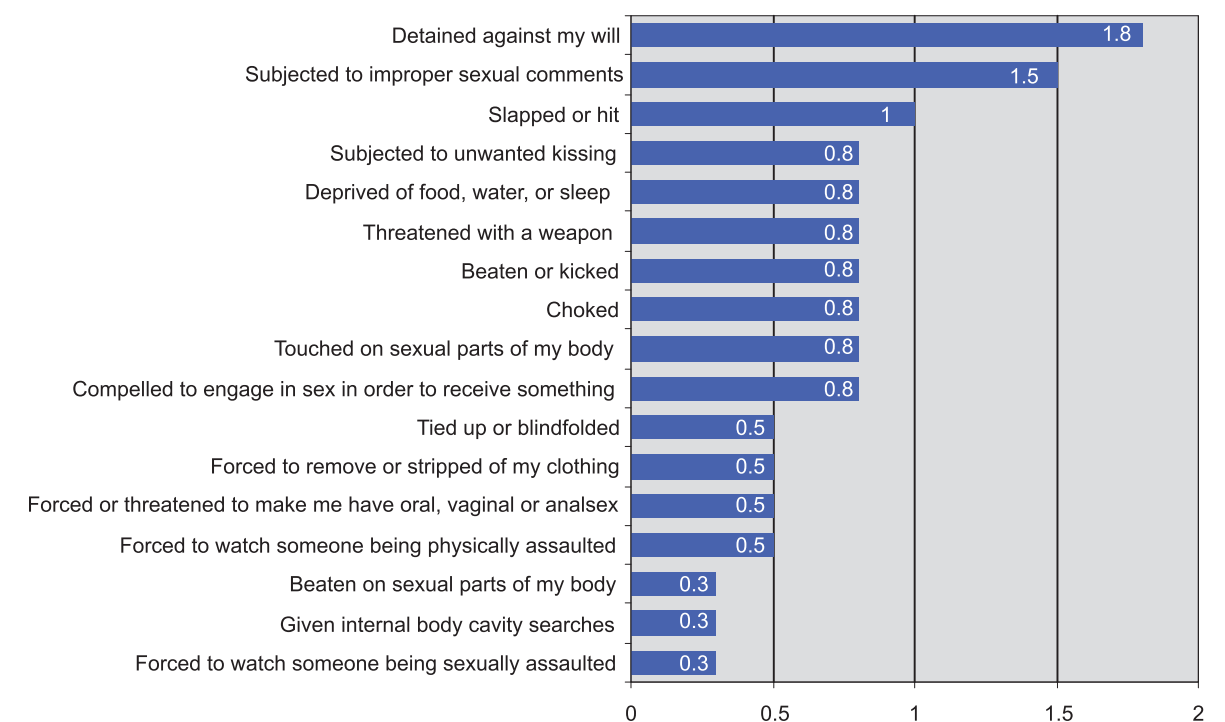
The respondents who did not inform anyone about their violent experience were asked in an open-ended question why they had not. (See Table 19.) Thirty percent of these respondents claimed that sharing this experience with someone would not help, 20 percent did not believe that anyone could help, and another 20 percent said they just did not want to share their experience with anyone.

The UN in Armenia, friends, and investigation officer were mentioned by the respondents as those most helpful in helping them cope with their violent experiences. Most respondents who reported their violent experiences to other people did not know what other things might be helpful to them in coping with these experiences.

When asked about what had been most helpful in helping them cope with their experience, half of the respondents answered that only themselves, their character, and their optimism had been helpful, while the other half reported that nothing had helped.

About 79 percent of the respondents who reported experiencing at least one of the listed violent acts by outside people in Armenia had as result psychological difficulties, followed by loss of consciousness (21 percent), bruises, scrapes, welts (21 percent), and deep wounds or cuts (14 percent). (See Table 20.) Overall, about 29 percent of the abused respondents have experienced any kind of physical injuries.

Figure B: Percentage for outside violent acts in Armenia



About 86 percent of the respondents who indicated having injuries caused by violence were asked about whether or not they had sought medical assistance. Only about 17 percent of the respondents who had injuries as result of mistreatment sought medical assistance (see Table 21).

The respondents who did not go to a doctor or hospital were asked about the reasons for not applying for medical assistance. Twenty percent of the respondents did not seek medical assistance because they believed it was not a serious problem. Another 20 percent did not believe that anyone could help and another 20 percent were afraid of the consequences if they applied to a doctor or hospital. (See Table 22.)

POST-CONFLICT VIOLENCE AGAINST SISTERS

Seventy-three percent of the respondents have at least one sister born to the same mother. Five percent of the respondents who have sisters reported that their sisters had been physically assaulted by someone outside of the family after the conflict, and the reported number of times they were physically abused ranged from one to three with the average number at two times. About three percent of the respondents who have sisters reported that their sisters had been sexually assaulted by someone outside of the family after the conflict, and the reported range of times of being sexually abused was one to three with the average number at two times. The respondents whose sisters had been physically or sexually assaulted were asked also about the offenders. In most cases, unknown people were the perpetrators of these abuses.

EXTENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The third set of measures using a self-administered card was aimed at determining whether the respondents had experienced any type of violence, including psychological, physical, and sexual abuses, by their current husbands or boyfriends.

A little more than half of all 392 respondents (54 percent; n=213) were married or in a relationship with a boyfriend (see Table 23). Seventeen percent (n=37) of the respondents who were married or in a relationship with a boyfriend have

experienced at least one incident of psychological, physical, or sexual abuse by their current husbands or boyfriends.⁸ (See Table 27.) Seven percent of the respondents indicated experiencing at least one such incident daily or weekly.

About five percent of these respondents were slapped or their arms were twisted by their current husbands or boyfriends at least once, with one percent experiencing it daily or weekly. About three percent of the respondents were hit with a fist or something else by their current partners at least once, with about one percent saying daily or weekly. Another three percent of the respondents were threatened to be hurt at least one time, with one percent being threatened daily or weekly.

Ten percent of these respondents reported that they had been forced by their current partners to stay at home at least once, with about three percent being not allowed to leave the house daily or weekly. Nine percent of the respondents reported that their current partners had forbidden them from participating in activities in the community such as educational opportunities, women's groups, or employment opportunities at least once, with about six percent saying daily or weekly.

Another nine percent of these respondents indicated that their current husbands or boyfriends had insulted or sworn at them at least one time, with about two percent claiming that it happened daily or weekly. The other nine percent of the respondents said that their current partners had forbidden them to see friends or family at least once, with two percent reporting that they were forbidden daily or weekly.

Figure C displays the cumulative percentages for violent acts performed at least once by current husbands or boyfriends.

If anything except "never" was checked in the self-administered card listing violent acts performed by current partners of the respondents, they were asked several additional questions to determine the details of their partners' violent behavior, how they had dealt with such behavior, and what had been helpful in coping with it.

About 41 percent of the respondents who have experienced at least one violent act by their current partners reported that the violence started after one year of marriage, while 27 percent said

⁸ The nationwide survey on domestic violence and abuse of women in Armenia conducted by TCPA in 2007 revealed that about 28 percent of Armenian women experienced domestic physical abuse, and nearly 66 percent experienced psychological abuse at home. (See Danielian, Lucig, Ani Dallakyan, and Narine Hakobyan. (2007) Domestic Violence and Abuse of Women in Armenia: Report on Nationwide Survey Findings. Yerevan, Armenia: Limush.) The difference in the extent of domestic violence of the 2007 nationwide survey and the current one may be explained by the different measures used.

Table 41h: Domestic violence exists because police won't stop it

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	80	20.4	23.4	23.4
agree	148	37.8	43.3	66.7
disagree	69	17.6	20.2	86.8
strongly disagree	45	11.5	13.2	100.0
don't know/can't say	50	12.8	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.23, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 41i: The perpetrators of violence are mainly mentally ill men

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	137	34.9	37.2	37.2
agree	138	35.2	37.5	74.7
disagree	61	15.6	16.6	91.3
strongly disagree	32	8.2	8.7	100.0
don't know/can't say	24	6.1	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=1.97, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 41j: War leads to attacks and abuse of women

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	103	26.3	30.8	30.8
agree	127	32.4	38.0	68.9
disagree	66	16.8	19.8	88.6
strongly disagree	38	9.7	11.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	58	14.8	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.12, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 41k: Violence against women is a natural expression of male sexual urges

	Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative
strongly agree	44	11.2	14.6	14.6
agree	90	23.0	29.9	44.5
disagree	88	22.4	29.2	73.8
strongly disagree	79	20.2	26.2	100.0
don't know/can't say	91	23.2	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.67, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 41d: Sudden financial problems or job loss are reasons for domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	118	30.1	31.0	31.0
agree	150	38.3	39.4	70.3
disagree	61	15.6	16.0	86.4
strongly disagree	52	13.3	13.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	11	2.8	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.12, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 41e: Abuse outside the home continues because women do not report it to authorities

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	78	19.9	22.4	22.4
agree	146	37.2	42.0	64.4
disagree	86	21.9	24.7	89.1
strongly disagree	38	9.7	10.9	100.0
don't know/can't say	44	11.2	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.24, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 41f: Domestic violence continues because most women will not leave the men who abuse them

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	122	31.1	34.6	34.6
agree	152	38.8	43.1	77.6
disagree	48	12.2	13.6	91.2
strongly disagree	31	7.9	8.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	39	9.9	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=1.97, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 41g: Drug and alcohol problems are the primary causes of domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative
strongly agree	198	50.5	52.5	52.5
agree	153	39.0	40.6	93.1
disagree	20	5.1	5.3	98.4
strongly disagree	6	1.5	1.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	15	3.8	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.56, Median=1.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

that their behavior had become violent right after the marriage within one month (see Table 28). Two respondents who have experienced violent acts by their current partners reported that they had been beaten or mistreated physically by other family members as well (see Table 34).

Only 24 percent (n=9) of the abused respondents tried to get help in dealing with their partners' violent behavior toward them (see Table 29). Of these respondents, about 78 percent contacted their families and 22 percent turned to the police.

About 76 percent of the abused respondents did not try to get help, and the most common reason why help was not sought is that the respondents did not consider it a serious problem (29 percent). Other reasons stopping the respondents from seeking help include the following: the respondent got accustomed to the problem (25 percent), respondents believe such problems should be solved inside the family (21 percent), and the respondent solved the problem on her own (seven percent). Table 30 presents all recorded reasons that were indicated by the respondents in an open-ended question.

The nine respondents who said that they had sought help were asked several additional questions in order to see how helpful it was. Of the

people the respondents sought help from, their parents were indicated as the most helpful (56 percent; see Table 31).

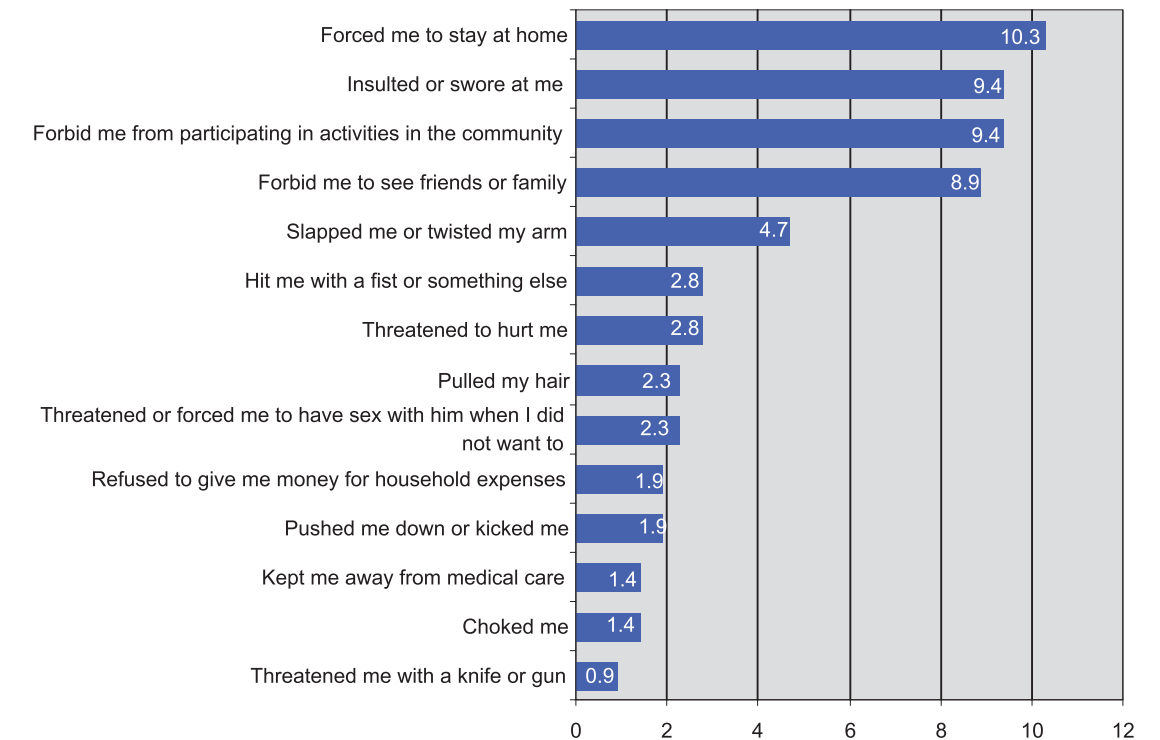
When asked about what had been helpful to the respondents so far in coping with their partners' behavior, the majority of respondents (78 percent) said that nothing helped (see Table 32). In addition, about 56 percent of the respondents who sought help do not believe that anything else might be helpful in coping with the violence. Twenty-two percent think that better living conditions might help (see Table 33).

RELATIONSHIPS WITH CURRENT PARTNERS

Seven percent of the respondents who were married or in a relationship with a boyfriend reported that they had seen their husbands or boyfriends drunk in the past month and only one respondent said her partner had been under the influence of drugs such as cannabis in the past month.

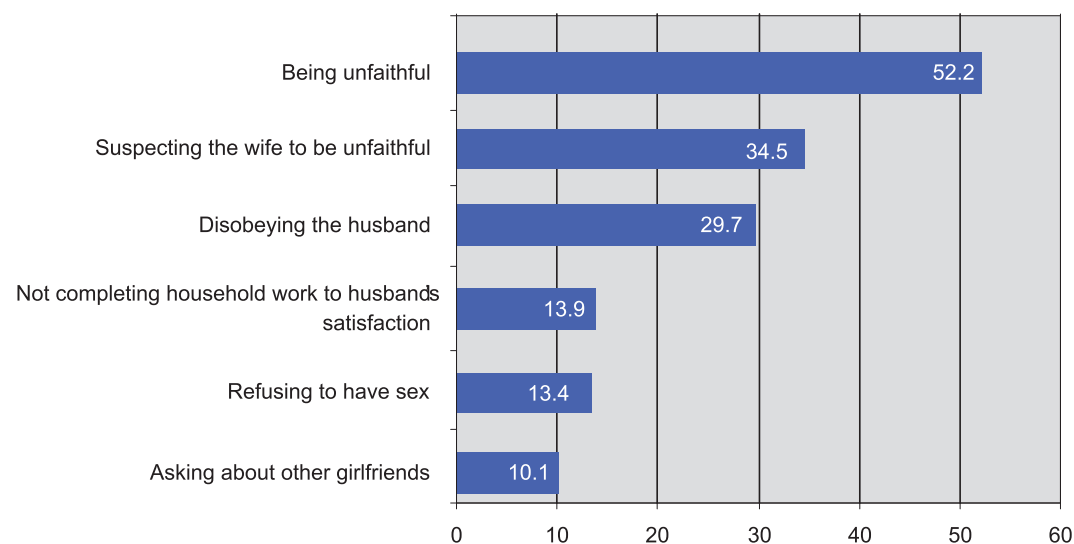
The respondents who were in a relationship were asked how often in a month they had argued or had had some sort of conflict with their husbands or boyfriends. Forty percent of the respondents reported that they had never had such conflicts with their husbands or boyfriends⁹, and about

Figure C: Percentage for violent acts by current partners



⁹ This percentage may seem high, but, given the context of the questionnaire, we assume that the respondents understood "conflicts" as severe cases. This question was asked at the end of face-to-face interviews and self-administered questions during which measures about violent incidents had already been asked in detail.

Figure D: Percentage believing hitting wives is justified



half of the respondents claimed that they had had such conflicts rarely (see Table 24).¹⁰

The respondents who reported having some sort of conflict with their current partners at least rarely were asked additionally what were the main causes of these conflicts. Thirty-nine percent of the respondents mentioned financial problems. About 28 percent indicated that they had had unimportant family quarrels for no specific reason. (See Table 25 for the list of all causes of conflicts.)

The majority of respondents (90 percent) reported that, in general, they are not afraid of their partners (see Table 26).

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN ARMENIA

When asked about the problem of domestic violence in Armenia, about 46 percent of the respondents agreed that “domestic violence is a widespread problem in Armenia,” with about 26 percent being unable to answer this question. (See Tables 39c and 40.)

The majority of respondents, 56 percent, believe that “violence against women still exists in Armenia because the society is indifferent towards female victims,” with 23 percent strongly agreeing. Another 23 percent could not answer this question (see Table 39f).

Forty-four percent of the respondents reported that “the Armenian society is more likely to blame the victims of sexual violence than offenders for incidents of violence,” with 25 percent being unable to provide an answer (see Table 39g).

Respondents were asked a separate set of questions in order to determine if they believe men have good reasons for hitting wives. (See Tables 35a through 35f and Table 36.) Figure D displays the percentages of the respondents who justify hitting wives.

Fifty-two percent of the respondents agreed that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if he finds out that she has been unfaithful. About 35 percent of the respondents believe that suspecting wives to be unfaithful is a good reason for being hit, followed by disobeying the husband (30 percent), not completing household work to husband’s satisfaction (14 percent), refusing to have sexual relations (13 percent), and asking the husband whether he has other girlfriends (10 percent).

In each of these six measures statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents with rural residents tending to agree more than urban residents that each of the reasons justifies hitting wives.¹¹ Additionally, statistically significant differences were found for all these six measures based on education with respondents without college degrees agreeing more to these statements than those with degrees.¹²

¹⁰ Ninety-five percent of the respondents who reported that they had never had such conflicts with their husbands or boyfriends did not experience any incident of violence by their current partners.

¹¹ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; all ≤ .05.

¹² Statistical significance determined by t-tests; all ≤ .05.

Table 40: Means for attitude measures in tables 39a through 39g (in ascending order)

	Mean	Mode	Median
Government should take actions to combat domestic violence.	1.58	1	1.00
In most cases, domestic violence is best handled as a private matter instead of by police.	1.76	2	2.00
Violence against women still exists in Armenia because the society is indifferent towards female victims.	2.06	2	2.00
The court system does very little to protect abused women.	2.13	2	2.00
Domestic violence is a widespread problem in Armenia.	2.27	2	2.00
Armenian society is more likely to blame the victims of sexual violence than offenders for incidents of violence.	2.34	2	2.00
Domestic violence should be a public issue solved by government and society.	2.49	2	2.00

(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 41a: Poverty increases the likelihood of domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	131	33.4	35.5	35.5
agree	139	35.5	37.7	73.2
disagree	50	12.8	13.6	86.7
strongly disagree	49	12.5	13.3	100.0
don't know/can't say	23	5.9	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.05, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 41b: A victim's lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	81	20.7	21.9	21.9
agree	132	33.7	35.7	57.6
disagree	97	24.7	26.2	83.8
strongly disagree	60	15.3	16.2	100.0
don't know/can't say	22	5.6	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.37, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 41c: An abuser's lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	102	26.0	27.6	27.6
agree	128	32.7	34.6	62.2
disagree	92	23.5	24.9	87.0
strongly disagree	48	12.2	13.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	22	5.6	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.23, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 39d: In most cases, domestic violence is best handled as a private matter instead of by police

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	152	38.8	40.3	40.3
agree	179	45.7	47.5	87.8
disagree	29	7.4	7.7	95.5
strongly disagree	17	4.3	4.5	100.0
don't know/can't say	15	3.8	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=1.76, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 39e: Domestic violence should be a public issue solved by government and society

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	56	14.3	15.8	15.8
agree	130	33.2	36.7	52.5
disagree	108	27.6	30.5	83.1
strongly disagree	60	15.3	16.9	100.0
don't know/can't say	38	9.7	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.49, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 39f: Violence against women still exists in Armenia because the society is indifferent towards female victims

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	91	23.2	30.0	30.0
agree	128	32.7	42.2	72.3
disagree	60	15.3	19.8	92.1
strongly disagree	24	6.1	7.9	100.0
don't know/can't say	89	22.7	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.06, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 39g: Armenian society is more likely to blame the victims of sexual violence than offenders for incidents of violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	69	17.6	23.5	23.5
agree	104	26.5	35.4	58.8
disagree	72	18.4	24.5	83.3
strongly disagree	49	12.5	16.7	100.0
don't know/can't say	98	25.0	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.34, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

About 93 percent of the respondents believe that a married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if he mistreats her, with a little more than half of the respondents strongly agreeing. (See Tables 37a through 37d and Table 38.)

Ninety-two percent of the respondents believe that being sick is a reason for refusing to have sex with husbands, 89 percent said a husband being drunk is a reason to refuse to have sex, and about 84 percent think that a married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if she simply does not want to. For all four of these measures statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents with urban residents agreeing more than rural residents that each of the conditions is a reason to refuse sex with husbands.¹³ Similarly, statistically significant differences were found based on education with respondents with college degrees agreeing with the reasons not to have sex more than those without degrees.¹⁴

Most respondents (88 percent) indicated that “in most cases, domestic violence is best handled as a private matter instead of by police,” with 40 percent strongly agreeing (see Table 39d). On the other hand, about 53 percent of the respondents agreed that “domestic violence should be a public issue solved by government and society.” (See Table 39e.)

Respondents were also asked measures to determine their attitudes toward agencies dealing with violence and abuse of women in Armenia. Ninety-three percent of the respondents reported that “government should take actions to combat domestic violence.” (See Table 39b.)

About 49 percent of the respondents agreed that “the court system does very little to protect abused women” (see Table 39a). However, it is important to note that a comparatively high percentage of the respondents, about 30 percent, were unable to provide an answer about the work of the court system.

LEVELS OF UNDERSTANDING ABOUT CAUSES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Several questions were asked of respondents in order to learn about their understanding of the reasons behind gender-based violence. About 69 percent of the respondents claimed that “war leads to attacks and abuse of women,” with about 31 percent strongly agreeing. (See Tables 41j and 42.)

Ninety-three percent of the respondents agreed that “drug and alcohol problems are the primary causes of domestic violence,” with about 53 percent claiming that they strongly agree (see Tables 41g).

About 78 percent of the respondents agreed that “domestic violence continues because most women will not leave the men who abuse them,” with almost 35 percent stating that they strongly agree (see Table 41f). Nearly 75 percent of the respondents agreed that “the perpetrators of violence are mainly mentally ill men,” with 37 percent of the respondents strongly agreeing with this statement (see Table 41i). Seventy-four percent of the respondents believe that “the root cause of violence lies in unequal power relations between women and men” (see Table 41l).

Seventy-three percent of the respondents believe that poverty increases the likelihood of domestic violence, with about 36 percent strongly agreeing with this statement (see Table 41a). More specifically, 70 percent of the respondents stated that sudden financial problems or job loss are reasons for domestic violence. (See Table 41d.)

Sixty-two percent of the respondents agreed that “an abuser’s lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse” (see Table 41c). When it comes to the victim, about 58 percent of the respondents indicated that “a victim’s lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse” (see Table 41b).

Almost 67 percent of the respondents believe that “domestic violence exists because police won’t stop it” (see Table 41h). Sixty-four percent of the respondents indicated that “abuse outside the home continues because women do not report it to authorities” (see Table 41e). Nearly 45 percent of the respondents indicated that “violence against women is a natural expression of male sexual urges” (see Table 41k).

FORCED EXPERIENCES OF FEMALE REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

The questionnaire included measures aimed at understanding if the respondents have ever experienced forced marriage, if they have ever been forced to have an abortion, if they have ever been to leave Armenia against their will, if they have ever been forced into prostitution, if they have ever had to abandon their children, and if they have recently thought about committing or have tried to commit suicide.

¹³ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; all ≤.05.

¹⁴ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; all ≤.05.

FORCED MARRIAGE

In an open-ended question, the 313 respondents who have been ever married were asked how they had chosen their husbands. Sixty-four percent of the respondents reported that their husbands and themselves together had chosen each other, 22 percent claimed that their husbands had chosen, and about eight percent indicated that the husband's family had chosen (see Table 43). Eighty-six percent of the respondents were asked before marrying their husbands whether they wanted to marry them or not (see Table 44).¹⁵ The 13 percent of women who reported that they were not asked for their opinion before marriage were marriages that took place in older generations.

FORCED ABORTION

Only about two percent of the respondents were "forced" by others to have an abortion, while 20 percent were "forced" to have an abortion by circumstances (see Table 45 and Table 46). These circumstances include mainly financial problems (30 percent), reluctance to have more children (29 percent), bad housing conditions or lack of housing (11 percent), and having other young children (10 percent). (See Table 47 for all responses given to an open-ended question.)

TRAFFICKING AND FORCED PROSTITUTION

Only two respondents reported having been forced to leave Armenia against their own will, and none of the respondents who have ever left Armenia reported being engaged in any type of exploitation abroad (see Tables 48 and 49). None of the respondents indicated that they had been forced into prostitution inside or outside Armenia by some circumstances or tricked into prostitution after being offered a legitimate job (see Table 50 and Table 51).

ABANDONMENT OF CHILDREN

When asked about being forced to abandon children for any amount of time, six respondents reported that had had such an experience (see Table 52). Table 52a presents the list of explanations provided by these respondents, when asked to specify the details of these experiences.

COMMITTING SUICIDE

Seven percent of the respondents reported that

over the past few weeks they had felt so unhappy that they had thought about committing suicide or had wished they were dead, with a little more than half of these respondents stating that they thought about it weekly and about 45 percent saying that they thought about it daily. (See Tables 53 and 54.) One respondent had tried to commit suicide in the past few weeks.

PROBLEMS FACED BY FEMALE REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN ARMENIA

The questionnaire employed multiple measures in order to measure problems faced by female refugees and asylum seekers in Armenia.

DIFFICULT ACCESS TO SERVICES

Respondents were asked a series of measures in order to determine whether they had difficulties in obtaining services or assistance in Armenia. The respondents were informed that these questions were not asking about financial problems. (See Tables 55a through 55j and Table 56.) About 29 percent of the respondents reported having difficulties in getting a job because of being refugees, followed by difficulties with general medical assistance (18 percent), legal aid (13 percent), food (11 percent), and education (10 percent). Yerevan residents (43 percent) are more likely to have difficulties in getting a job because of being refugees than are residents of other cities outside Yerevan in the ten marzes (23 percent).¹⁶

Ten percent of the respondents had difficulties in renewing their and family's refugee cards, while nine percent had difficulties in getting Armenian citizenship. Only one respondent indicated that she had been asked for sexual favors in order to obtain a job.

Figure E shows services that are difficult to access for refugees and asylum seekers in Armenia in descending order. Disabled respondents (30 percent) tend to have more difficulties in getting general medical assistance than respondents with no disabilities (16 percent).¹⁷

BIAS AGAINST FEMALE REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

Several measures were asked of respondents in order to learn whether or not they face bias in Armenian society. (See Tables 57a through 57j and Table 58.)

¹⁵ For all recent marriages the respondents were asked whether or not they wanted to marry their current husbands.
¹⁶ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.015.
¹⁷ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.041.

Table 38: Means for attitude measures in tables 37a through 37d (in ascending order)

	Mean	Mode	Median
A married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if he mistreats her	1.56	1	1.00
A married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if she is sick	1.61	1	2.00
A married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if he is drunk	1.69	1	2.00
A married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if she doesn't want to	1.83	2	2.00

(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 39a: The court system does very little to protect abused women

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	72	18.4	26.2	26.2
agree	119	30.4	43.3	69.5
disagree	59	15.1	21.5	90.9
strongly disagree	25	6.4	9.1	100.0
don't know/can't say	117	29.8	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.13 Median=2.00
 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 39b: Government should take actions to combat domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	189	48.2	52.4	52.4
agree	147	37.5	40.7	93.1
disagree	13	3.3	3.6	96.7
strongly disagree	12	3.1	3.3	100.0
don't know/can't say	31	7.9	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.58, Median=1.00
 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 39c: Domestic violence is a widespread problem in Armenia

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	67	17.1	22.9	22.9
agree	113	28.8	38.7	61.6
disagree	78	19.9	26.7	88.4
strongly disagree	34	8.7	11.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	100	25.5	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.27, Median=2.00
 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 37a: A married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if she doesn't want to				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	145	37.0	39.0	39.0
agree	167	42.6	44.9	83.9
disagree	38	9.7	10.2	94.1
strongly disagree	22	5.6	5.9	100.0
don't know/can't say	20	5.1	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=1.83, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 37b: A married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if he is drunk				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	174	44.4	46.4	46.4
agree	160	40.8	42.7	89.1
disagree	26	6.6	6.9	96.0
strongly disagree	15	3.8	4.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	17	4.3	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.69, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 37c: A married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if she is sick				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	186	47.4	48.9	48.9
agree	165	42.1	43.4	92.4
disagree	20	5.1	5.3	97.6
strongly disagree	9	2.3	2.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	12	3.1	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.61, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 37d: A married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if he mistreats her				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	202	51.5	54.3	54.3
agree	142	36.2	38.2	92.5
disagree	19	4.8	5.1	97.6
strongly disagree	9	2.3	2.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	20	5.1	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.56, Median=1.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

About ten percent of the respondents agreed that their children faced bias from classmates and teachers because of being refugees. About 14 percent of the respondents stated that they believe that they did not get jobs they had applied for because they are refugees. Nearly 28 percent of the respondents claimed that they had difficulties because they do not know Armenian language well. More urban residents (41 percent) than rural residents (18 percent) agree that they had difficulties because they do not know Armenian language well.¹⁸

Twenty-two percent of the respondents indicated that the Armenian society has a negative attitude towards female refugees and asylum seekers. About 29 percent of the respondents agreed that female refugees and asylum seekers feel isolated in Armenia. More unemployed respondents (31 percent) than employed respondents (22 percent) believe female refugees and asylum seekers feel isolated in Armenia.¹⁹ Thirteen percent stated that they feel rejected and ill-treated in Armenian society.

PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

When asked about the protection of rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Armenia, about 41 percent of the respondents agreed that the Armenian government protects their rights (see

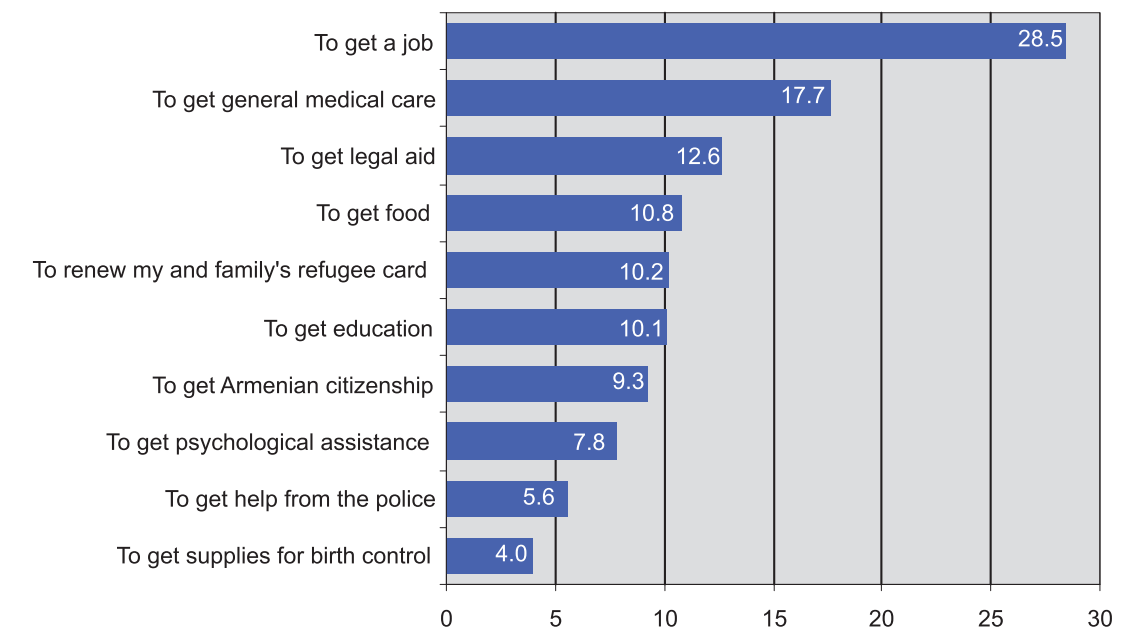
Table 57i). More employed respondents (56 percent) than unemployed respondents (44 percent) agree that the Armenian government protects the rights of refugees and asylum seekers.²⁰ Similarly, respondents with no disabilities (48 percent) are more likely to believe than are disabled respondents (35 percent) that the Armenian government protects the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Armenia.²¹

Fifty-nine percent of the respondents agreed that "international organizations are not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers," with about 32 percent of these respondents stating that they strongly agree with this statement (see Table 57g).

Seventy-one percent of the respondents believe that "the Armenian government is not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers," with 36 percent of these respondents strongly agreeing with this statement (see Table 57f).

Fifty-three percent of the respondents indicated that "our community head is not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers," with about half of these respondents strongly agreeing (see Table 57e). Urban residents (69 percent) tend to agree more than rural residents (52 percent) with this statement.²²

Figure E: Percentage for services difficult to access



¹⁸ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.002.

¹⁹ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.011.

²⁰ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.040.

²¹ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.041.

²² Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.000.

Summary of Major Findings

- Seventeen percent of female refugees from Azerbaijan experienced violent acts outside the family during displacement, with five percent experiencing it daily or weekly.
- Fourteen percent of female refugees and asylum seekers from Iraq experienced violent acts outside the family during flight from the conflict.
- When fleeing the conflict about one in ten female refugees has been either threatened with a weapon, or deprived of food, water, or sleep, or detained against her will by outside people at least once.
- The initiators of eight out of ten incidents of violence by persons outside the family during displacement were unknown, and about one in ten abusers was a soldier. Only the female refugees from Azerbaijan indicated the soldiers as offenders.
- As a result of violence during displacement, six in ten abused female refugees experienced psychological difficulties, and one in three endured a physical injury.
- About four percent of female refugees and asylum seekers experienced violent acts outside the family in Armenia. Nearly two percent of female refugees have been either detained against their will, or subjected to improper sexual comments by outside people at least one time in Armenia.
- The perpetrators in four out of ten incidents of violence by persons not in the family in Armenia were neighbors.
- Only 29 percent of female refugees who experienced violence by people outside of their families in Armenia told someone about what happened during this experience.
- Eight in ten abused female refugees had as result of violence psychological difficulties, and one in four physical injuries.
- Seventeen percent of female refugees who were married or in a relationship with a boyfriend experienced psychological, physical, or sexual abuse by their current husbands or boyfriends, with seven percent experiencing it daily or weekly.
- Almost one in ten female refugees has been either forced to stay at home, forbidden from participating in activities in the community, insulted or sworn at, or forbidden to see friends or family at least once by her current partner.
- One in four abused female refugees tried to get help in dealing with her partner's violent behavior.
- A little more than half of female refugees believe that being unfaithful justifies hitting wives.
- About nine in ten female refugees believe that domestic violence can be best solved as a private matter, inside the family, instead of by police.
- Five in ten female refugees think that domestic violence should be solved by government and society.
- Nine in ten female refugees believe that the government should take actions to combat domestic violence.
- Five in ten female refugees agree that the court system does very little to protect abused women.
- Almost all female refugees agree that drug and alcohol problems are the main causes of domestic violence.
- About eight out of ten female refugees believe that domestic violence continues because women do not leave the men who abuse them.
- Seven out of ten female refugees believe that the root cause of violence lies in unequal power relations between women and men.
- Seven in ten female refugees believe that poverty increases the likelihood of domestic violence, and another seven in ten believe that sudden financial problems or job loss are reasons for domestic violence.
- About seven in ten female refugees agree that war leads to attacks and abuse of women.
- Three in ten female refugees had difficulties in getting a job because of being refugees, followed by general medical assistance (18 percent), legal aid (13 percent), food (11 percent), education (10

Table 35d: Asking the husband whether he has other girlfriends justifies hitting wives

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	15	3.8	4.0	4.0
agree	23	5.9	6.1	10.1
disagree	157	40.1	41.5	51.6
strongly disagree	183	46.7	48.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	14	3.6	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.34, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 35e: Suspecting the wife to be unfaithful justifies hitting wives

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	46	11.7	12.3	12.3
agree	83	21.2	22.2	34.5
disagree	110	28.1	29.4	63.9
strongly disagree	135	34.4	36.1	100.0
don't know/can't say	18	4.6	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=2.89, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 35f: Being unfaithful justifies hitting wives

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	99	25.3	26.5	26.5
agree	96	24.5	25.7	52.1
disagree	73	18.6	19.5	71.7
strongly disagree	106	27.0	28.3	100.0
don't know/can't say	18	4.6	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=2.50, Median=2.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 36: Means for attitude measures in tables 35a through 35f (in ascending order)

	Mean	Mode	Median
Being unfaithful justifies hitting wives	2.50	4	2.00
Suspecting the wife to be unfaithful justifies hitting wives	2.89	4	3.00
Disobeying the husband justifies hitting wives	3.02	4	3.00
Refusing to have sexual relations justifies hitting wives	3.29	4	3.00
Asking the husband whether he has other girlfriends justifies hitting wives	3.34	4	3.00
Not completing household work to husband's satisfaction justifies hitting wives	3.35	4	4.00

(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

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Table 33: Other things that might be helpful in coping with violent experience

	Frequency	Percent
nothing	5	55.6
better living conditions	2	22.2
blame of society	1	11.1
medical assistance to the husband	1	11.1
Total	9	100.0

Table 34: Being beaten by anyone from own or husband's/boyfriend's family

	Frequency	Percent
yes	2	0.9
no	211	99.1
Total	213	100.0

Table 35a: Not completing household work to husband's satisfaction justifies hitting wives

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	14	3.6	3.7	3.7
agree	39	9.9	10.2	13.8
disagree	128	32.7	33.4	47.3
strongly disagree	202	51.5	52.7	100.0
don't know/can't say	9	2.3	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.35, Median=4.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 35b: Disobeying the husband justifies hitting wives

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	39	9.9	10.2	10.2
agree	75	19.1	19.5	29.7
disagree	111	28.3	28.9	58.6
strongly disagree	159	40.6	41.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	8	2.0	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.02, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 35c: Refusing to have sexual relations justifies hitting wives

	Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative
strongly agree	14	3.6	3.8	3.8
agree	36	9.2	9.7	13.4
disagree	149	38.0	40.1	53.5
strongly disagree	173	44.1	46.5	100.0
don't know/can't say	20	5.1	100.0	
Total	392	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.29, Median=3.00
(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

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percent), and difficulties in renewing refugee cards (10 percent).

- Two in ten female refugees believe that the Armenian society has a negative attitude towards female refugees and asylum seekers.

- Three in ten female refugees agree that female refugees and asylum seekers feel isolated in Armenia and 13 percent feel rejected and ill-treated in Armenian society.

- Just under half of female refugees believe that

the Armenian government does not do enough to protect their rights and over half believe that community heads are not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers.

- Seventy-one percent of female refugees agree that the Armenian government is not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers with 60 percent believing that international organizations are not doing enough to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers.

Tables

Table 1: Number of interviews conducted by Yerevan and ten marzes

	Frequency	Percent
Yerevan	94	24.0
Aragatsotn	9	2.3
Ararat	100	25.5
Armavir	15	3.8
Gegharkunik	14	3.6
Kotayk	73	18.6
Lori	14	3.6
Shirak	3	0.8
Syunik	34	8.7
Tavush	35	8.9
Vayots Dzor	1	0.3
Total	392	100.0

Table 2: Number of interviews conducted by urban and rural populations

	Frequency	Percent
Urban	162	41.3
Rural	230	58.7
Total	392	100.0

Table 3: Number of interviews conducted by Yerevan and marzes

	Frequency	Percent
Yerevan	94	24.0
Marzes	298	76.0
Total	392	100.0

Table 4: Where born

	Frequency	Percent
Azerbaijan	246	73.4
Iraq	37	11.0
Armenia	26	7.8
NKR	25	7.5
Russia	1	0.3
Total	335	100.0

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Table 5: Location of the respondents before the conflict		
	Frequency	Percent
city	256	76.4
town	19	5.7
village	60	17.9
Total	335	100.0

Table 6a: Itinerary of refugees from Azerbaijan		
	Frequency	Percent
Directly from Azerbaijan to the current place of residence in Armenia	108	36.2
Through another city or village in Azerbaijan	5	1.7
Through another city or village in Armenia	126	42.3
Through other cities or villages in both Azerbaijan and Armenia	14	4.7
Through transit countries	45	15.0
Total	298	100.0

Table 6b: Itinerary of refugees from Iraq		
	Frequency	Percent
Directly from Iraq to the current place of residence in Armenia	4	10.8
Through other cities or villages in both Iraq and Armenia	1	2.7
Through transit countries	32	86.5
Total	37	100.0

Table 7a: Means of transportation used when coming from Azerbaijan directly to the current place of residence in Armenia (in descending order)		
	Frequency	Percent
airplane	45	41.7
train	27	25.0
car	21	19.4
truck	8	7.4
bus	5	4.6
helicopter	1	0.9
by foot	1	0.9
Total	108	100.0

Table 7b: Means of transportation used when coming from Iraq directly to the current place of residence in Armenia		
	Frequency	Percent
airplane	2	50.0
car	2	50.0
Total	4	100.0

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Table 28: Period of time, when husband/boyfriend started violent behavior		
	Frequency	Percent
before the marriage	1	2.7
right after the marriage, within one month	10	27.0
after one year of marriage	15	40.5
after two years of marriage	2	5.4
after three years of marriage	1	2.7
after four years of marriage	1	2.7
after five years of marriage	2	5.4
after six years of marriage	1	2.7
after ten years of marriage	1	2.7
after eleven years of marriage	2	5.4
after twenty-one years of marriage	1	2.7
Total	37	100.0

Table 29: Tried to get help in dealing with husband/boyfriend's violent behavior		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	9	24.3
no	28	75.7
Total	37	100.0

Table 30: Reasons why not tried to get help		
	Frequency	Percent
not a serious problem	8	28.6
got accustomed to the problem	7	25.0
such a problem should be solved inside family	6	21.4
solved the problem on my own	2	7.1
no one to apply to for help	1	3.6
just didn't want	1	3.6
didn't believe that anyone could help	1	3.6
afraid of the consequences	1	3.6
don't know/can't say	1	3.6
Total	28	100.0

Table 31: Who was most helpful		
	Frequency	Percent
parents	5	55.6
no one	3	33.3
husband's siblings	1	11.1
Total	9	100.0

Table 32: Most helpful so far in coping with violent experience		
	Frequency	Percent
nothing	7	77.8
threat of divorce	1	11.1
love of my children	1	11.1
Total	9	100.0

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Table 26: Afraid of current husband or boyfriend

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
very afraid	6	2.8	2.8	2.8
somewhat afraid	15	7.0	7.1	9.9
somewhat not afraid	10	4.7	4.7	14.6
not afraid at all	180	84.5	85.3	100.0
don't know/can't say	2	0.9	100.0	
Total	213	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.73, Median=4.00 (1=very afraid and 4=not afraid at all; don't know/can't say excluded)
 **Valid percent is percentage without don't know/can't say

Table 27: Frequency of incidents of violence by current partners (in descending order)

		Daily	Weekly	6 or more times	3-5 times	1-2 times	Never	Total
Forbid me from participating in social activities in the community, education, employment.	Count	10	2	0	2	6	193	213
	percentage	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.8	90.6	100.0
Forced me to stay at home.	Count	5	1	3	4	9	191	213
	percentage	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.9	4.2	89.7	100.0
Forbid me to see friends or family.	Count	5	0	2	1	11	194	213
	percentage	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	5.2	91.1	100.0
Refused to give me money for household expenses even when he has money for other things.	Count	3	0	0	0	1	209	213
	percentage	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	98.1	100.0
Insulted or swore at me.	Count	3	1	2	4	10	193	213
	percentage	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.9	4.7	90.6	100.0
Threatened to hurt me.	Count	2	1	0	2	1	207	213
	percentage	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	97.2	100.0
Threatened me with a knife or gun.	Count	1	0	0	1	0	211	213
	percentage	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.1	100.0
Pulled my hair.	Count	1	1	0	1	2	208	213
	percentage	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	97.7	100.0
Slapped me or twisted my arm.	Count	1	1	3	0	5	203	213
	percentage	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.0	2.3	95.3	100.0
Hit me with a fist or something else.	Count	1	1	1	1	2	207	213
	percentage	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	97.2	100.0
Pushed me down or kicked me.	Count	1	1	1	1	0	209	213
	percentage	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	98.1	100.0
Choked me.	Count	1	0	0	1	1	210	213
	percentage	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	98.6	100.0
Threatened to hurt me or used force to make me have sex with him when I did not want to.	Count	0	2	0	1	2	208	213
	percentage	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	97.7	100.0
Keep me away from medical care or refused to let me take medicines or use protection against disease.	Count	0	0	2	0	1	210	213
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	98.6	100.0
Made me have sex with his friends or other people.	Count	0	0	0	0	0	213	213
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

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Table 8a: Means of transportation used when coming from Azerbaijan indirectly to Armenia (through other cities/villages either in Azerbaijan, or in Armenia, or in both countries) (in descending order, multiple responses permitted)

	Frequency	Percent
car	155	53.1
airplane	75	25.7
bus	26	8.9
train	17	5.8
truck	8	2.7
helicopter	6	2.1
by foot	2	0.7
tractor	1	0.3
container for goods	1	0.3
boat	1	0.3
Total	292	100.0

Table 8b: Means of transportation used when coming from Iraq indirectly to Armenia (through other cities/villages in both Iraq and Armenia) (multiple responses permitted)

	Frequency	Percent
airplane	1	33.3
bus	1	33.3
car	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0

Table 9a: Means of transportation used when coming from Azerbaijan through transit countries (in descending order, multiple responses permitted)

	Frequency	Percent
train	38	36.5
airplane	36	34.6
car	19	18.3
bus	6	5.8
boat	5	4.8
Total	104	100.0

Table 9b: Countries of transit from Azerbaijan before arriving in Armenia (in descending order, multiple responses permitted)

	Frequency	Percent
Russia	29	59.2
Georgia	14	28.6
Uzbekistan	3	6.1
Turkmenistan	2	4.1
Tajikistan	1	2.0
Total	49	100.0

Table 9c: Means of transportation used when coming from Iraq through transit countries (in descending order, multiple responses permitted)

	Frequency	Percent
airplane	34	51.5
car	19	28.8
bus	13	19.7
Total	66	100.0

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Table 9d: Countries of transit from Iraq before arriving in Armenia (in descending order)		
	Frequency	Percent
Syria	29	90.6
Lebanon	2	6.3
Iran	1	3.1
Total	32	100.0

Table 10: Locations in Armenia where respondents first arrived (in descending order)		
	Frequency	Percent
Yerevan	250	74.6
Kapan	9	2.7
Bagratashen village	7	2.1
Ijevan	7	2.1
Vardenis	4	1.2
Abovyan	4	1.2
Gyumri	4	1.2
Gavar	3	0.9
Goris	3	0.9
Hrazdan	3	0.9
Vanadzor	3	0.9
Stepanavan	3	0.9
Noyemberyan	3	0.9
Yeghegnavan village	3	0.9
Dilijan	2	0.6
Echmiadzin	2	0.6
Agarak	1	0.3
Aghavnavank village	1	0.3
Alaverdi	1	0.3
Artsvashen village	1	0.3
Ayntap village	1	0.3
Ayrum village	1	0.3
Charentsavan	1	0.3
Darakert village	1	0.3
Gosh village	1	0.3
Armavir	1	0.3
Hovtashat village	1	0.3
Jrvej village	1	0.3
Martuni	1	0.3
Masis	1	0.3
Meghri	1	0.3
Myasnikyan village	1	0.3
Nizami village	1	0.3
Noyakert village	1	0.3
Petrovka village	1	0.3
Sevan	1	0.3
Shinuhayr village	1	0.3
Tsaghkadzor	1	0.3
Vayk	1	0.3
Vedi	1	0.3
Yeghednadzor	1	0.3
Total	335	100.0

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Table 21: Sought medical assistance for injuries caused by violence outside the family in Armenia		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	2	16.7
no	10	83.3
Total	12	100.0

Table 22: Reasons for not applying for medical assistance (in descending order)		
	Frequency	Percent
not a serious problem	2	20.0
didn't believe that anyone could help	2	20.0
afraid of the consequences	2	20.0
solved the problem on my own	1	10.0
didn't know where to apply	1	10.0
shame/embarrassment for turning to outside help	1	10.0
financial problems	1	10.0
Total	10	100.0

Table 23: Married or in a relationship with a boyfriend		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	213	54.3
no	179	45.7
Total	392	100.0

Table 24: Arguing/having conflict with the husband/boyfriend		
	Frequency	Percent
never	86	40.4
rarely	102	47.9
monthly	8	3.8
weekly	10	4.7
daily	7	3.3
Total	213	100.0

Table 25: Main causes of the conflicts (in descending order, multiple responses permitted)		
	Frequency	Percent
financial problems	54	39.4
unimportant family quarrels for no specific reason	38	27.7
issues connected with children	10	7.3
husband is jealous, commanding and difficult	8	5.8
poor housing conditions/lack of housing	5	3.6
husband comes home very late	4	2.9
problems concerning the land/agriculture	3	2.2
husband is characterless	2	1.5
alcohol	2	1.5
unemployment	2	1.5
neighbors	1	0.7
politics	1	0.7
husband's relatives	1	0.7
don't know	6	4.4
Total	137	100.0

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Table 16a: "Other" responses for table 16

Insulted me, called me Turk.	1
Swore at me and said that I wasn't Armenian, but Turk and that I deprived Armenians of their bread.	1
Insulted me with terrible words.	1
Unlawfully deprived me of my house.	1
We were forced to leave our house, everything was stolen, the windows were broken, our house was burnt in a fire; we took the case even to the court.	1

Table 17: Who was the offender of violence outside the family in Armenia
(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)

	Frequency	Percent
Neighbors	7	43.8
Unknown people	4	25.0
Police	1	6.3
Employees of "Paros" organization	1	6.3
City Hall representatives	1	6.3
Classmates	1	6.3
Refuse	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

Table 18: Told anyone about the incident

	Frequency	Percent
yes	4	28.6
no	10	71.4
Total	14	100.0

Table 19: Reasons why not told anyone

	Frequency	Percent
it wouldn't help	3	30.0
didn't believe that anyone could help	2	20.0
just didn't want	2	20.0
not a serious problem	1	10.0
shame/embarrassment for turning to outside help	1	10.0
threatened not to tell anyone	1	10.0
Total	10	100.0

Table 20: Injuries experienced as result of violence outside the family in Armenia
(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)

		Yes	No	Total
Psychological difficulties	Count	11	3	14
	percentage	78.6	21.6	100.0
Loss of consciousness (black out)	Count	3	11	14
	percentage	21.4	78.6	100.0
Bruises, scrapes, welts	Count	3	11	14
	percentage	21.4	78.6	100.0
Deep wounds or cuts	Count	2	12	14
	percentage	14.3	85.7	100.0
Dislocations	Count	1	13	14
	percentage	7.1	92.9	100.0
Broken bone or bones	Count	1	13	14
	percentage	7.1	92.9	100.0
Knocked out teeth	Count	0	14	14
	percentage	0.0	100.0	100.0

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Table 11: Frequency of incidents of violence outside the family during displacement
(in descending order)

		Daily	Weekly	6 or more times	3-5 times	1-2 times	Never	Total
I was deprived of food, water, or sleep.	Count	6	4	3	3	11	308	335
	percentage	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.3	91.9	100.0
I was threatened with a weapon of any kind.	Count	3	2	5	1	20	304	335
	percentage	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.3	6.0	90.7	100.0
I was shot at or stabbed.	Count	1	0	1	1	5	327	335
	percentage	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	97.6	100.0
I was slapped or hit.	Count	1	0	1	4	11	318	335
	percentage	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	3.3	94.9	100.0
I was choked.	Count	0	1	0	2	5	327	335
	percentage	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.5	97.6	100.0
I was beaten or kicked.	Count	0	0	1	5	5	324	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.5	96.7	100.0
I was tied up or blindfolded.	Count	0	2	2	1	4	326	335
	percentage	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.2	97.3	100.0
I experienced physical disfigurement of my body.	Count	0	0	0	1	5	329	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	98.2	100.0
I was detained against my will.	Count	0	2	5	1	16	311	335
	percentage	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.3	4.8	92.8	100.0
I was subjected to improper sexual comments.	Count	0	2	3	0	7	323	335
	percentage	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	2.1	96.4	100.0
I was forced to remove or stripped of my clothing.	Count	0	0	0	0	2	333	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	99.4	100.0
I was given internal body cavity searches.	Count	0	0	0	0	0	335	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
I was subjected to unwanted kissing.	Count	0	0	0	0	0	335	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
I was touched on sexual parts of my body.	Count	0	0	0	0	0	335	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
I was beaten on sexual parts of my body.	Count	0	0	0	0	0	335	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
I was forced or threatened with harm to make me give or receive oral sex/vaginal sex/anal sex.	Count	0	0	0	0	1	334	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	100.0
Someone penetrated with an object in my vagina or anus.	Count	0	0	0	0	1	334	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	100.0
I was compelled to engage in sex in order to receive food, water, or protection for my family.	Count	0	0	0	0	0	335	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
I was forced to watch someone being physically assaulted.	Count	0	0	1	0	6	328	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	97.9	100.0
I was forced to watch someone being sexually assaulted.	Count	0	0	1	0	2	332	335
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	99.1	100.0
Other	Count	0	5	0	0	0	330	335
	percentage	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	100.0

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Table 11a: "Other" responses for table 11

There was a violation towards my children.	1
Forced me to put on a turban and not to use make-up.	1
I was made to leave the house, they threw stones at our house.	1
The police took me by force to the dispensary where they were women with venereal problems.	1
The enemy threw stones at the train.	1

Table 12: Who was the offender of violence outside the family during displacement
(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)

	Frequency	Percent
Unknown people, Azeris	48	82.8
Soldiers	4	6.9
Neighbors	2	3.4
Police	2	3.4
At workplace	1	1.7
Seller from shop	1	1.7
Total	58	100.0

Table 13: Injuries experienced as result of violence outside the family during displacement
(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)

	Yes	No	Total	
Psychological difficulties	Count	34	23	57
	percentage	59.6	40.4	100.0
Bruises, scrapes, welts	Count	15	42	57
	percentage	26.3	73.7	100.0
Deep wounds or cuts	Count	10	47	57
	percentage	17.5	82.5	100.0
Loss of consciousness (black out)	Count	9	48	57
	percentage	15.8	84.2	100.0
Dislocations	Count	7	50	57
	percentage	12.3	87.7	100.0
Broken bone or bones	Count	3	54	57
	percentage	5.3	94.7	100.0
Knocked out teeth	Count	2	55	57
	percentage	3.5	96.5	100.0
Other	Count	3	54	57
	percentage	5.3	94.7	100.0

Table 13a: "Other" responses for table 13

became handicapped	1
heart attack, high blood pressure	1
problems with bones	1

Table 14: Sought medical assistance for injuries caused by violence outside the family during displacement

	Frequency	Percent
yes	8	20.5
no	31	79.5
Total	39	100.0

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Table 15: Reasons why not sought medical assistance
(in descending order)

	Frequency	Percent
not a serious problem	8	25.8
no one to apply to for help	6	19.4
didn't know where to apply	5	16.1
didn't believe that anyone could help	4	12.9
didn't have time	3	9.7
just didn't want	2	6.5
shame/embarrassment for turning to outside help	1	3.2
financial problems	1	3.2
afraid to go out from the house	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

Table 16: Frequency of incidents of violence outside the family in Armenia
(in descending order)

		Daily	Weekly	6 or more times	3-5 times	1-2 times	Never	Total
I was subjected to improper sexual comments.	Count	0	0	3	1	2	386	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	98.5	100.0
I was beaten or kicked.	Count	0	0	2	1	0	389	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	99.2	100.0
I was deprived of food, water, or sleep.	Count	0	0	2	1	0	389	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	99.2	100.0
I was detained against my will.	Count	0	0	2	0	5	385	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	98.2	100.0
I was slapped or hit.	Count	0	0	2	0	2	388	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	99.0	100.0
I was choked.	Count	0	0	2	0	1	389	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	99.2	100.0
I was tied up or blindfolded.	Count	0	0	2	0	0	390	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	99.5	100.0
I was threatened with a weapon of any kind.	Count	0	0	1	1	1	389	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	99.2	100.0
I was touched on sexual parts of my body.	Count	0	0	1	0	2	389	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	99.2	100.0
I was given internal body cavity searches.	Count	0	0	1	0	0	391	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.7	100.0
I was forced to remove or stripped of my clothing.	Count	0	0	0	0	2	390	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	100.0
I was subjected to unwanted kissing.	Count	0	0	0	1	2	389	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	99.2	100.0
I was compelled to engage in sex in order to receive food, water, or protection for my family.	Count	0	0	0	1	2	389	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	99.2	100.0
I was forced to watch someone being physically assaulted.	Count	0	0	0	1	1	390	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	99.5	100.0
I was forced to watch someone being sexually assaulted.	Count	0	0	0	1	0	391	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0
I was forced or threatened with harm to make me give or receive oral sex/vaginal sex/anal sex.	Count	0	0	0	0	2	390	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	100.0
I was beaten on sexual parts of my body.	Count	0	0	0	0	1	391	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	100.0
I experienced physical disfigurement of my body.	Count	0	0	0	0	0	392	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Someone penetrated with an object in my vagina or anus.	Count	0	0	0	0	0	392	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
I was shot at or stabbed.	Count	0	0	0	0	0	392	392
	percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Other	Count	1	0	2	1	1	387	392
	percentage	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	98.7	100.0